

STANDARD

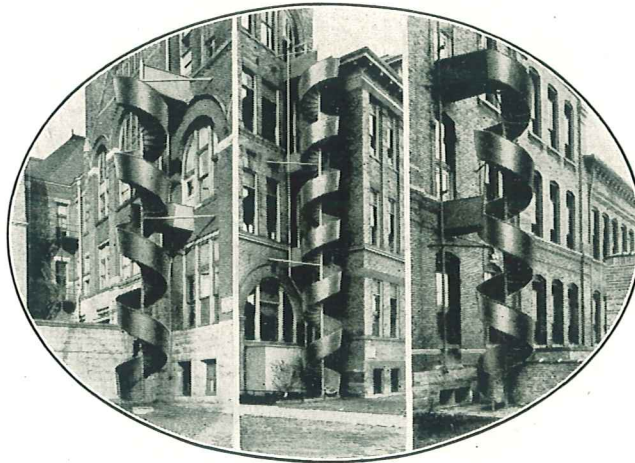
■ SPIRAL SLIDE ■
FIRE ESCAPES
■

STANDARD
CONVEYOR CO
NORTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

Standard Spiral Slide FIRE ESCAPE

for

SCHOOL HOUSES
COLLEGES
HOSPITALS
ORPHAN ASYLUMS
INSANE ASYLUMS
HOTELS
LODGE HALLS
THEATRES



STANDARD CONVEYOR COMPANY

NORTH SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

Copyright 1924

These SCHOOL HOUSES

---HAVE

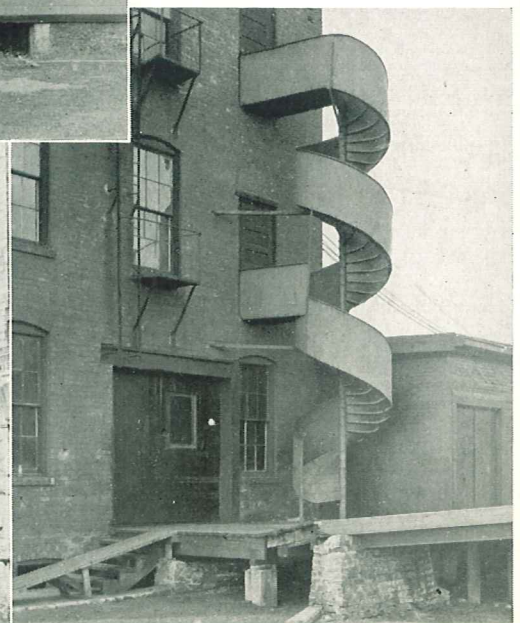
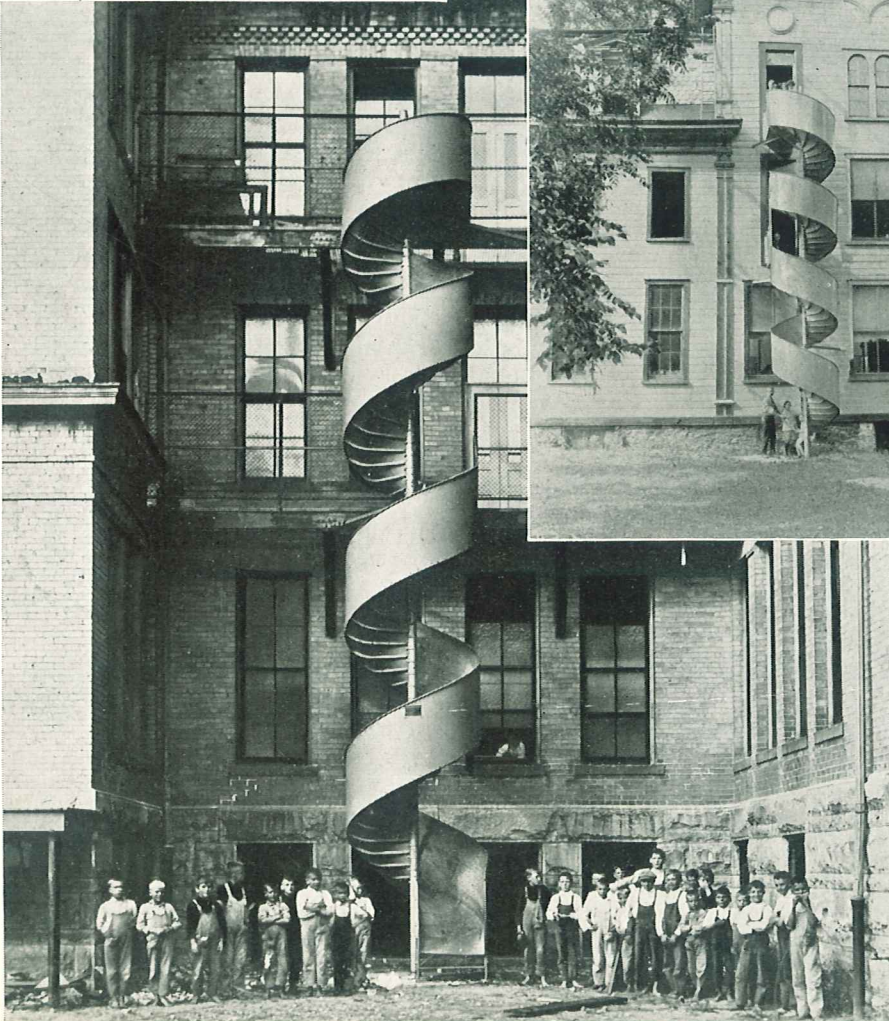
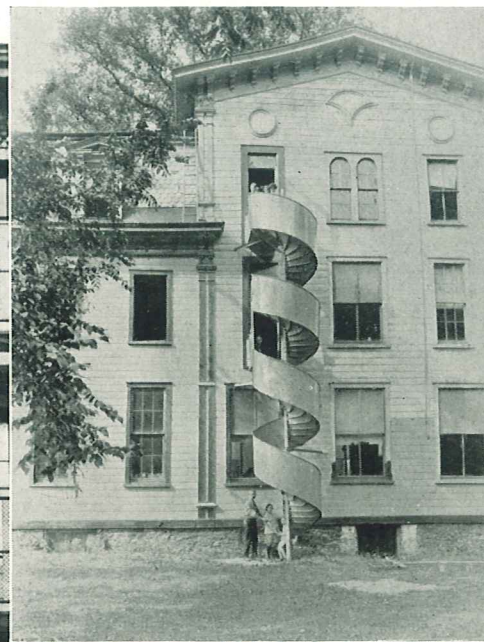
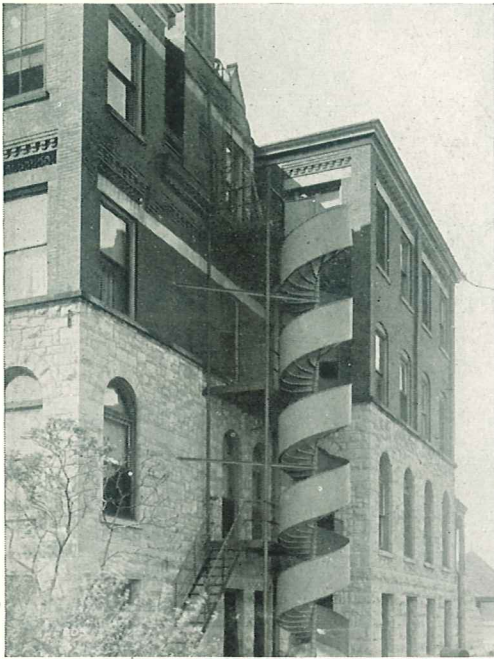
If people would only think, most accidents would be eliminated. It is usually thoughtlessness that we can blame, for auto wrecks, for people being run over, for fires, and scores of other happenings that result in pain or death for someone.

Nearly every day a school burns down. Never a day goes by, but some one is burned to death. Never a school season passes, that some school children do not lose their lives because of a school fire.

And the loss of these lives is generally charged up to one thing—proper means of escape had not been provided. Thoughtlessness has had another inning at the expense of human life.

The schools shown on pages 2, 3, 4, and 5, are safe. Safe because a fire could not possibly gain headway before an entire school could be emptied by means of one Standard Fire Escape.

Pages 8 and 9 will show you some records of the length of time needed to discharge a certain number of students by means of different types of escapes.



Have Been Made SAFE

YOURS?---

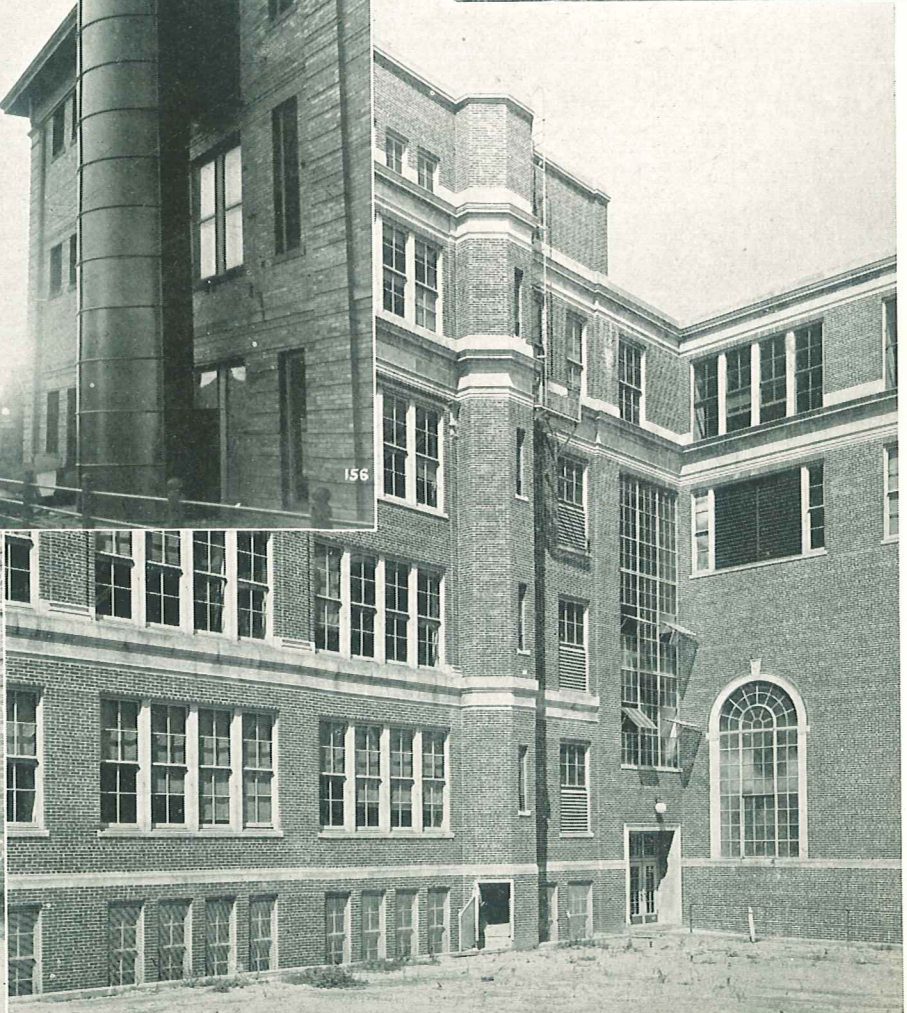
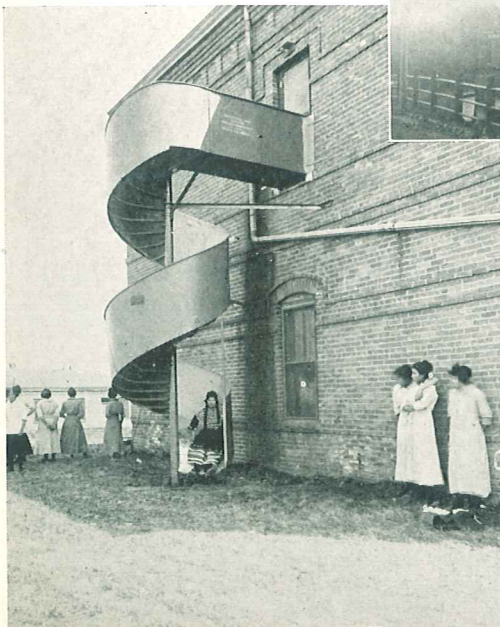
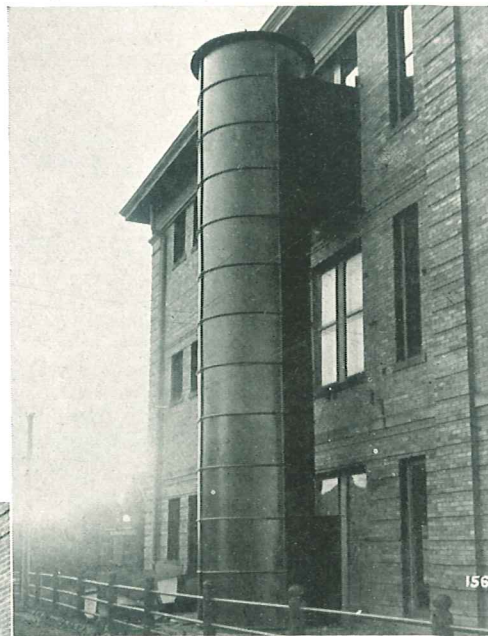
You can readily see why the Standard Spiral Fire Escape is chosen where speed and safety are given the first consideration.

It is not enough merely to provide An Escape—it is a moral duty to see that schools are provided with the best escape that can be obtained.

If you are planning a new school, give an added thought to safety—You will note in the picture of the school shown in the lower right hand part of this page, that the Standard Spiral Fire Escape can be built into the new building to make a part of the general architecture of the structure.

We will be pleased to work with the school architect, the school board or any authorities who wish to have the safest and most practical means of escape on the schools with which they are connected.

Tell us what your plans are—our estimates and suggestions are made in the interests of safety—and obligate no one.



Result of Recent Tests made by Schools using

Shows That An Average of 87 Children Ranging from

NAME OF SCHOOL

Little Falls Public Schools,
Little Falls, Minn.

School District No. 7,
Yakima, Washington

Wilton School Board,
Wilton, Wisconsin

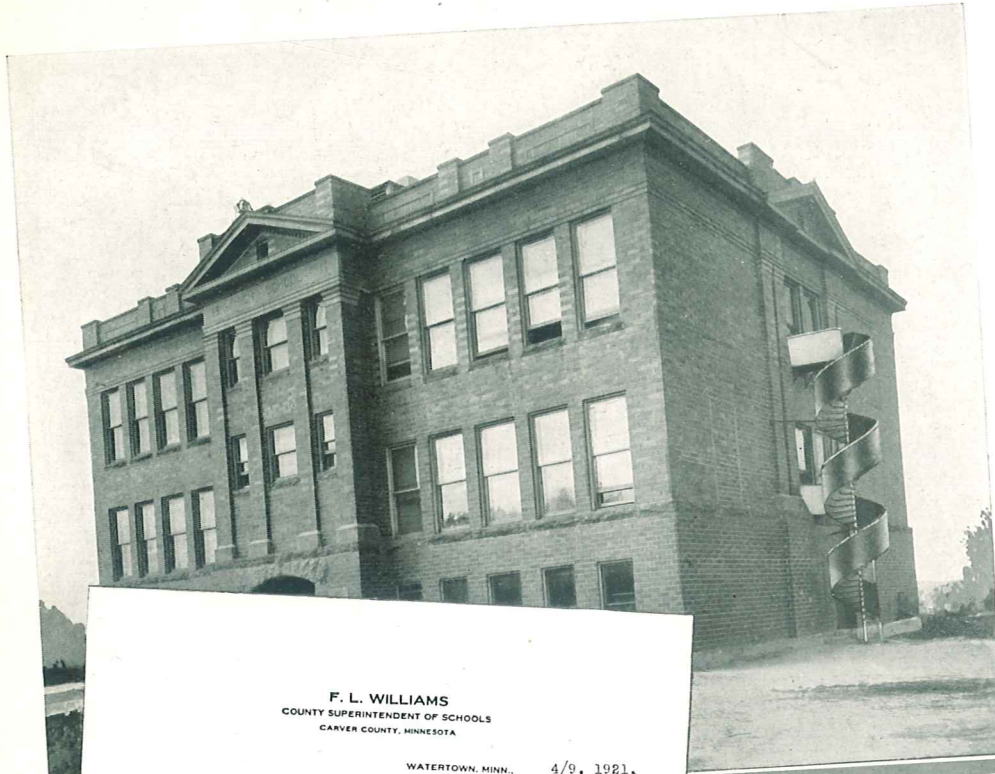
Maiden Rock Public School,
Maiden Rock, Wis.

Park Falls Board of Education,
Park Falls, Wis.

Pepin School, School Dist. No. 1,
Pepin, Wisconsin

Kingfisher City Schools,
Kingfisher, Okla.

Danville City Schools,
Danville, Ill.



F. L. WILLIAMS
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
CARVER COUNTY, MINNESOTA

WATERTOWN, MINN. 4/9, 1921.

Standard Conveyor Co.,
North St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen:

The best time made in
emptying the building of 175 pupils
was three quarters of a minute.

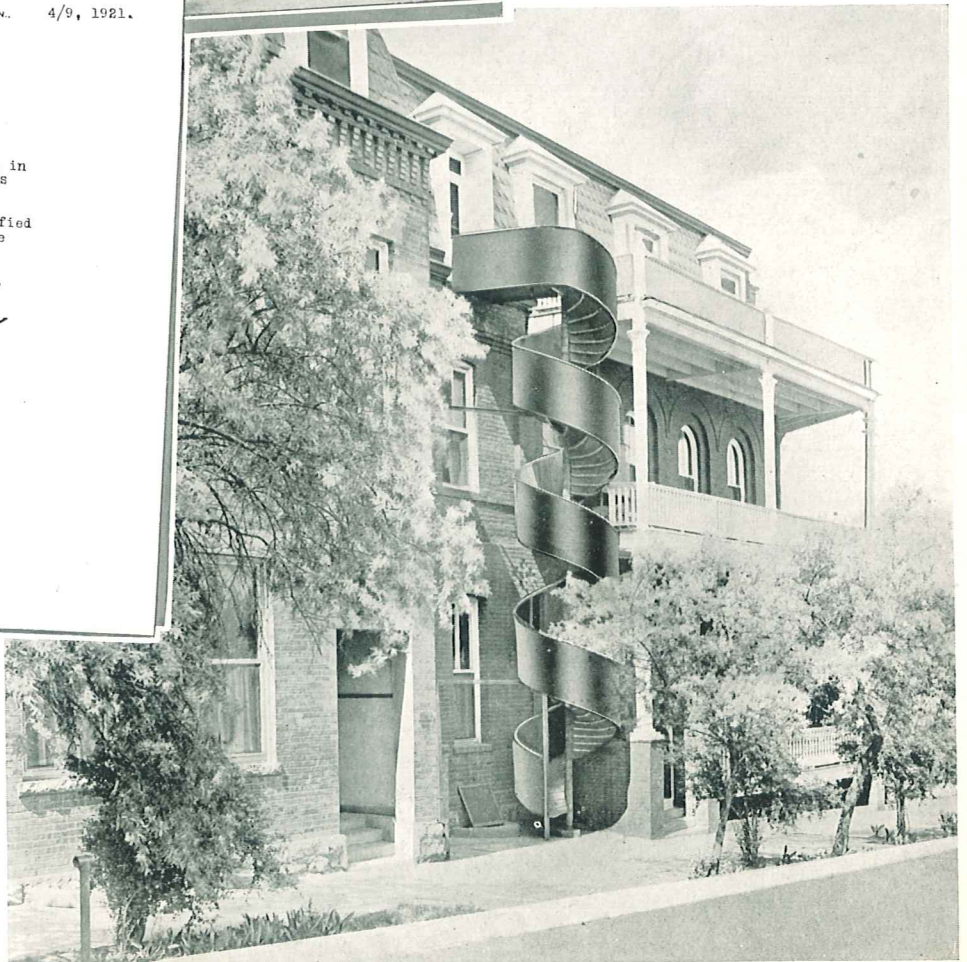
I feel fully justified
in recommending it for two or three
story buildings.

Very respectfully,

F. L. Williams

Above:
HIGH SCHOOL
Watertown, Minn.

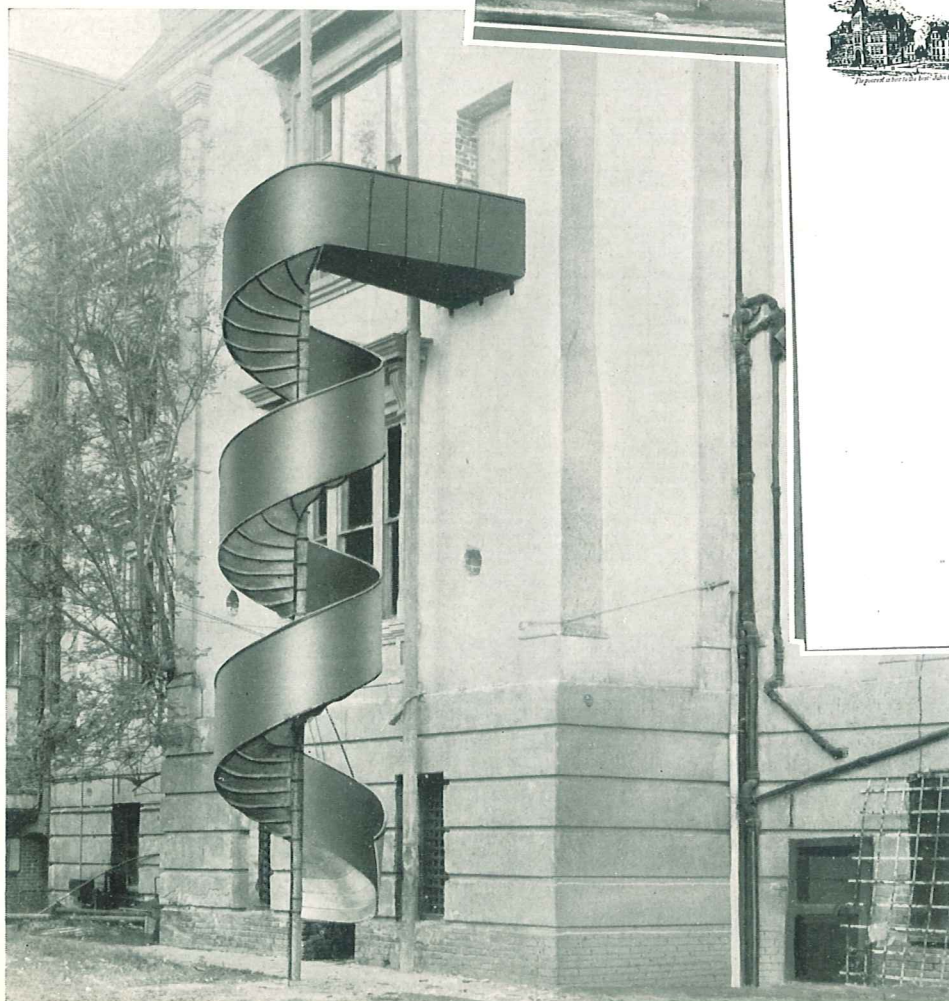
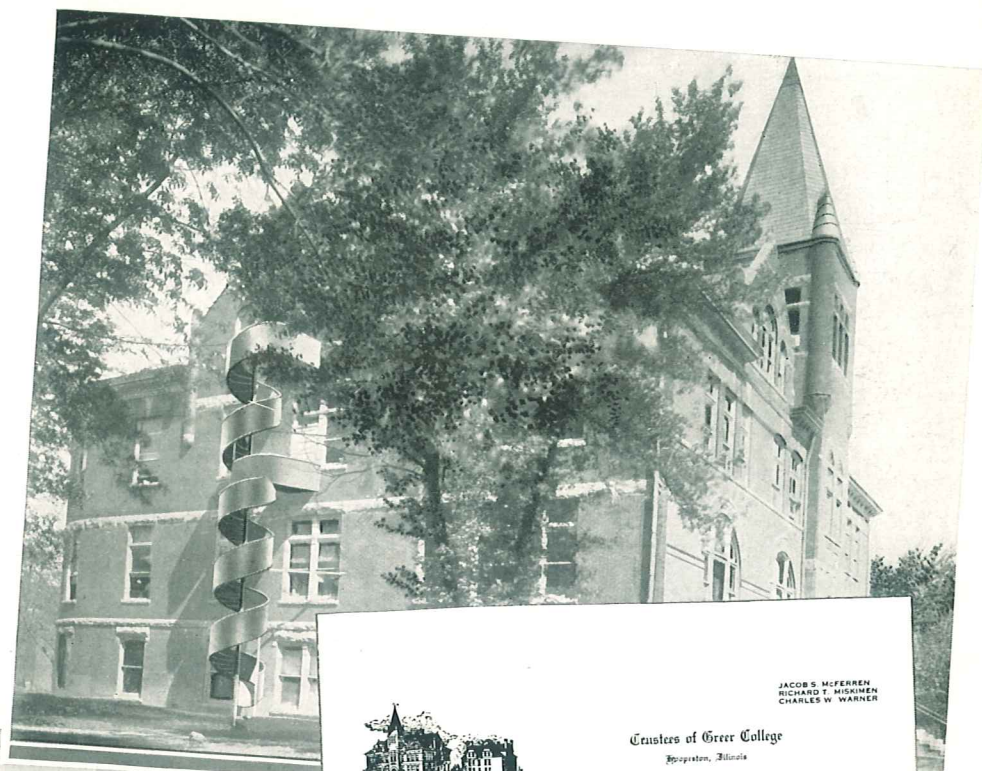
Below:
PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL
El Paso, Texas



STANDARD Open Type Spiral Fire Escapes

5 to 20 Years of Age Can Be Lowered in One Minute.

Time	No. of Pupils	Ages
40 seconds	80	9 to 12 Yrs.
2 minutes	175	10 to 15 Yrs.
1 Min. 37 Sec.	105	12 to 17 Yrs.
55 seconds	50	12 to 20 Yrs.
2 minutes	300	5 to 15 Yrs.
1 Min. 35 Sec.	77	12 to 17 Yrs.
1 Min. 30 Sec.	175	10 to 13 Yrs.
1 Min. 30 Sec.	90	11 Yrs.



JACOB S. MYERHOF
RICHARD T. MISHKINEN
CHARLES W. WARNER

Trustees of Greer College
Hoopston, Illinois

March 14, 1921.

Standard Conveyor Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

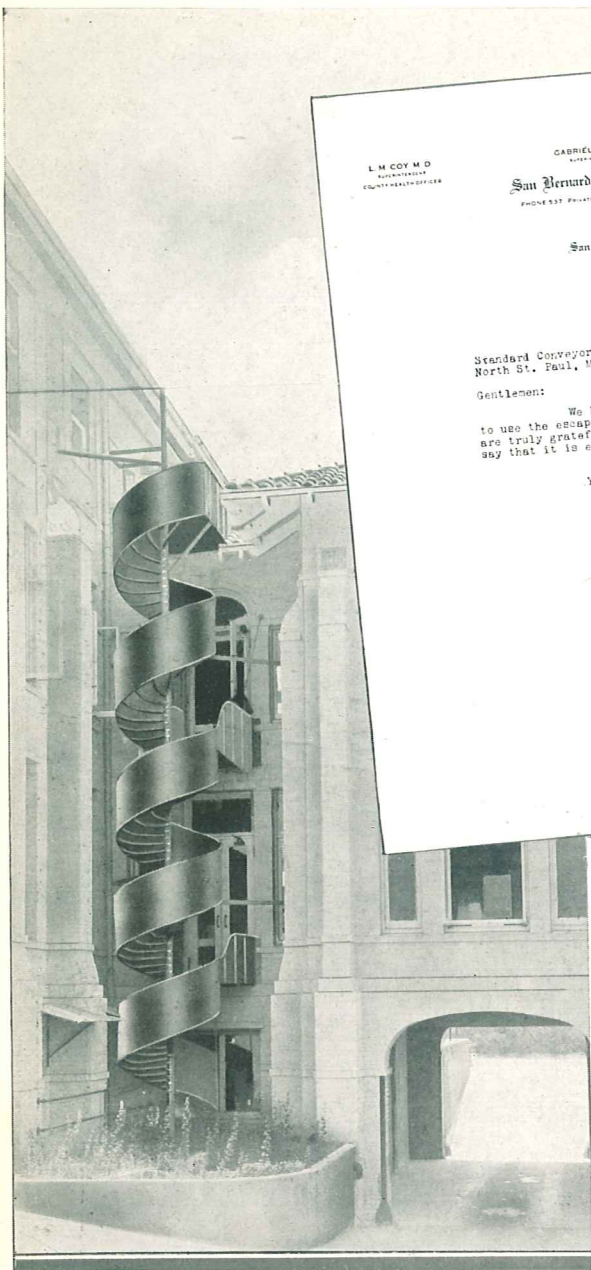
The construction seems to
be all that could be desired, and it
has rendered perfect satisfaction
in every respect.

Yours truly,

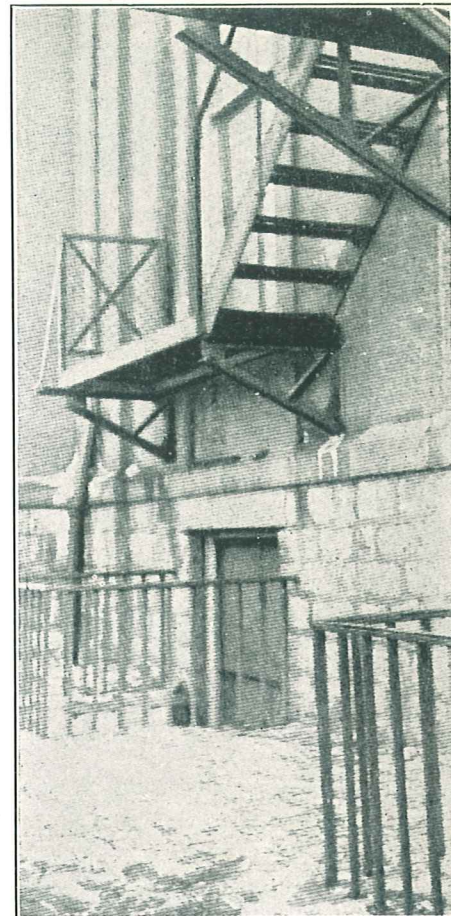
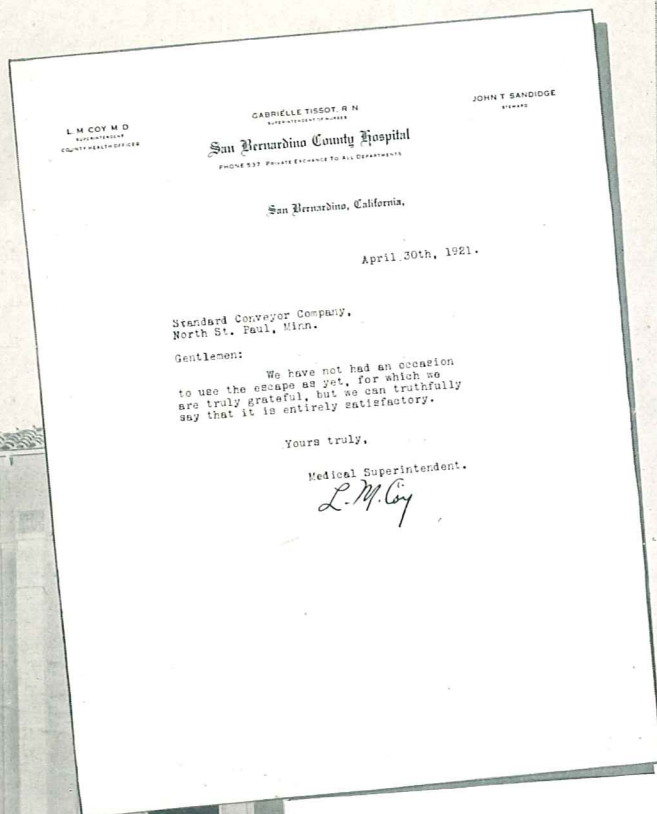
TRUSTEES OF GREER COLLEGE
Charles W. Warner
Secretary.

Above:
GREER COLLEGE
Hoopston, Illinois

Below:
SAN BERNARDINO COURT
HOUSE
San Bernardino, Calif.



County Hospital, San Bernardino, California



A Jump-off over an Area-way

The photographs shown on the bottom of these two pages are self explanatory—a fire escape that comes only to within fifteen feet of the ground is a mockery—the fire escape hung in front of a window becomes a delusion when fire breaks out. Many victims have been burned to death or seriously burned by the heated iron work after they had reached what they thought to be safety.

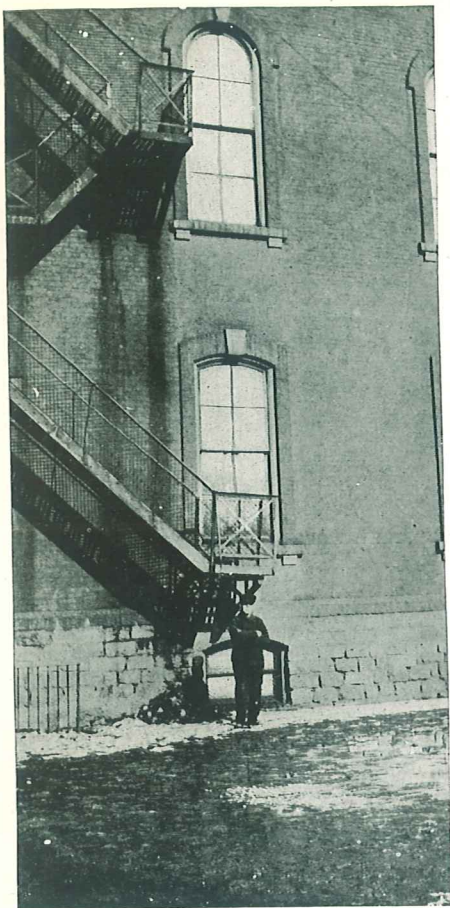
Give a thought to the safe guarding of the lives dependent upon you—at least let the Standard Fire Escape be given a chance to prove its merit to you—and thereby live up to the moral responsibility of protecting fully the lives that are partially in your care.



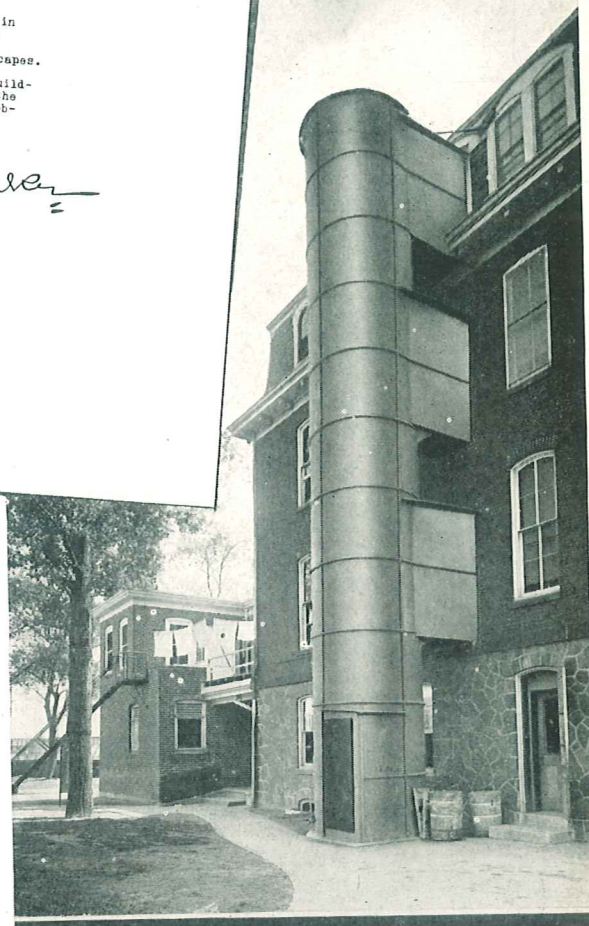
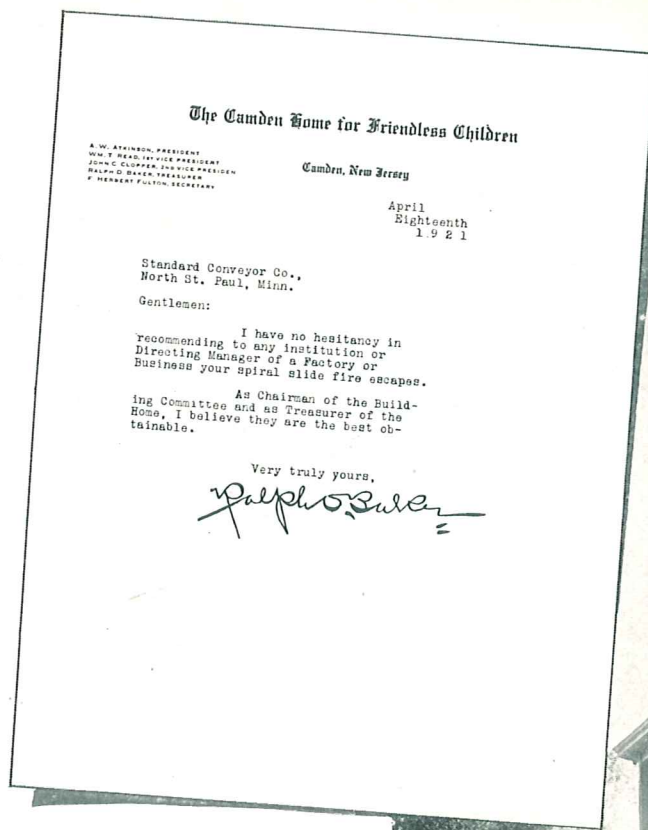
Built to Burn



Collenwood School



Platforms Near Unguarded Windows



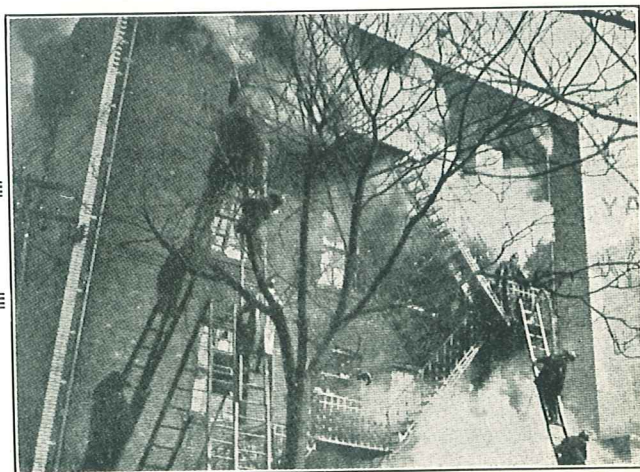
The Camden Home for Friendless Children, Camden, N. J.

Few official bodies seem to possess the gift of forthright and succinct statement in a more pronounced degree than does the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, and seldom has the Commission used sixty-nine words more effectively than when, not long ago, it said:

“There are only two classes of buildings where attendance is involuntary—schools and jails. If the house or flat in which you live is a fire-trap, you are at liberty to move out. If you believe that a certain hotel or theatre is unsafe, you need not patronize it. But if your school is in daily danger of becoming a fiery furnace—the law compels your children to attend, just the same.”



Trapped in by Flames



Fire Escapes that are Death Traps

ACTUAL TEST MADE

By WM. L. FUEHRER,



Style of Fire Escape	Vertical Distance from Top Platform to Ground
No. (1)	20 Ft. 7 In.
No. (2)	20 Ft. 6 In.
No. (3)	22 Ft. 4 In.
No. (4)	22 Ft. 4 In.

(1)

Law or Conscience

According to reliable authority "over 90 per cent of our school buildings are potential death traps." Proving the truth of this statement, insurance reports show an average of *over five school fires a day*, or the appalling total of 1,778 each year.

While no accurate statistics on loss of life are available a few of the most notable disasters like the Collinwood fire, where 173 children lost their lives, or the Peabody school, where 21 girls were burned to death, stand as conspicuous instances of hundreds of others which have been attended by fatalities.

Lack of proper fire escape facilities is the chief reason for loss of life in school fires. Too many buildings have fire escapes that merely meet the requirements of the law.

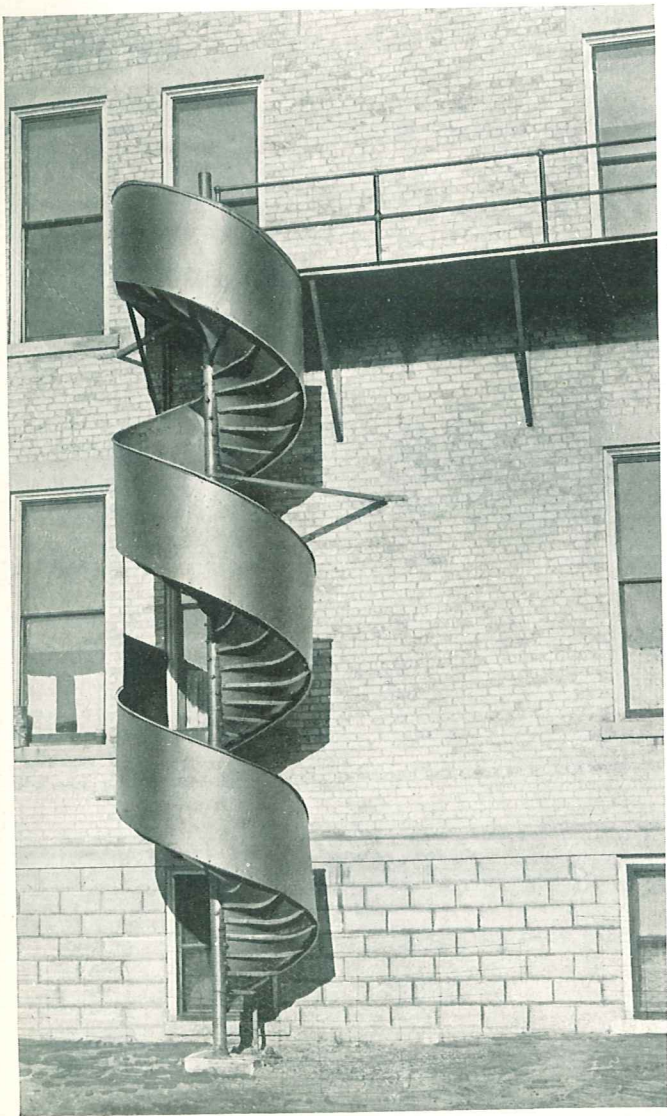


(3)

at ZEELAND, MICHIGAN

Superintendent of Schools

Grade of Pupils in Trial	Number in Trial	Time Consumed
Sixth . . .	30	1 Min. 41 ¹ / ₅ Sec.
Sixth . . .	30	1 Min. 40 ³ / ₅ Sec.
HIGH SCHOOL 10th, 11th and 12th	30	53 ⁴ / ₅ Sec.
Eighth . .	30	43 ² / ₅ Sec.



(4)



(2)

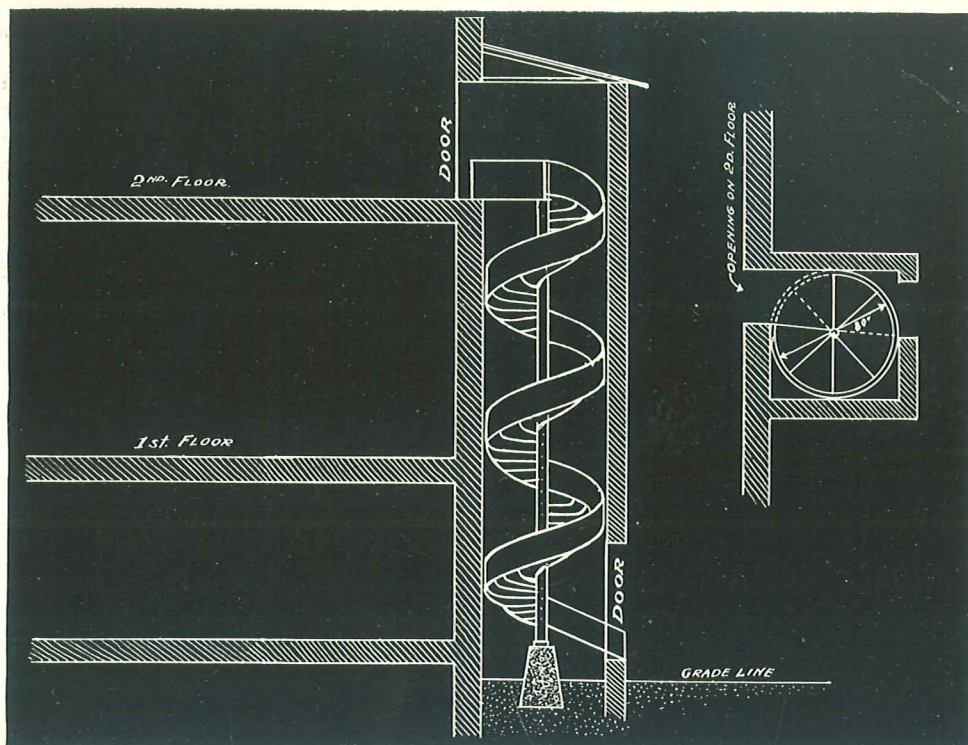
Lives or Dollars

Each year hundreds of dollars are invested in fire insurance on school property. Still the cost of a fire escape is looked upon as an expenditure. Money spent on a fire escape that does not meet the following requirements of safety is surely a most extravagant expenditure:

- Easy accessibility from each floor,
- Sufficient capacity for enrollment,
- Equal opportunity for all children,
- Ample protection from flame and smoke.

The Standard Spiral Slide Fire Escape is an investment in safety, because

- Its exit at floor level and smooth runway offers a quick, easy path of escape—
 - It has greater capacity than any other type—
 - It is panic-proof and non-crowding—
 - Its high guard shields passengers from flame and smoke.
- Yet, *in proportion to the protection it affords* a Standard costs no more than other fire escapes.



Blue Print of a Standard Fire Escape Built within Fire Walls. Virginia, Minn.

slideway is provided so that helpless invalids or cripples can be lowered on mattresses, and usually a long receiving table at the exit upon which the patients can remain until attendants or firemen can carry them to safety.

The Enclosed Standard Escape

For new buildings, the spiral slide escape built within fire walls provides the maximum of safety and does not detract from the architectural beauty of the building.

For old buildings, where it is necessary to have an enclosed escape, the structure is surrounded by a metal, smoke-proof tower. The exit door is fitted with a Standard panic latch, which opens from the inside with a slight pressure and cannot be unlocked from the outside.

An air space between the slideway guard and the tower enclosure is to overcome a tendency to corrode caused by sweating of the metal.

The Standard Enclosed Fire Escape is usually recommended for insane asylums.

Specifications for Standard Open Type Spiral Slide Fire Escape

Center Post—Material: 4-inch standard wrought iron. 4 1/2-inch Outside diameter. The center post is located five feet from building and braced at each floor.

Slideway—Material: No. 16 gauge pressed steel plate, galvanized. Width of slideway is 30 inches; outside diameter of spiral 67 inches. (For hospitals slideway is 36 inches wide; outside diameter of spiral 81 inches.) The outer 12 inches of the slideway is banked, presenting a half concave surface. The rise of bank is 5 inches.

The Open Type Standard Escape

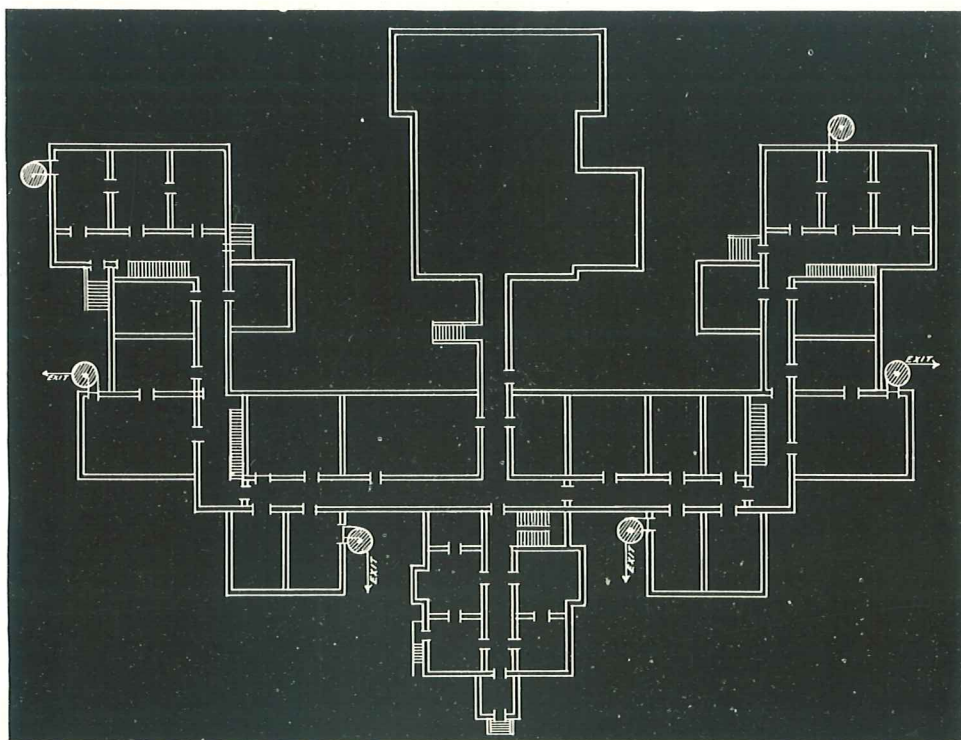
Except for special conditions, the open type spiral fire escape is generally the most popular. The high guards fully protect the passengers from flame and smoke.

The cost of the open type is less than the tower enclosed type. This cost is further reduced as this escape has a simple construction and any competent structural iron worker or mechanic can erect it.

The fact that snow and ice will not accumulate on the slideway is a feature which has made the open type spiral escape especially popular in the northern states.

The Standard escape is a safe emergency exit as its exit is at floor level and the smooth runway offers a quick easy path of escape. As everyone descends at the same rate of speed, it is impossible to over-crowd it.

For hospitals, asylums, etc., a wider



Blue Print of Fire Escape Installation at Lincoln State School, Springfield, Illinois

Post—6-inches wrought iron pipe.
6 5/8 inch outside diameter.

In each complete turn of spiral there are 16 wings, or segments; each wing is flanged *underneath* on all edges. The flange adjoining center post is curved to conform to pipe and is attached to pipe by means of steel bands passing through slots in the wings and encircling pipe. (B-B and C-C) This method of fastening wings to pipe permits of a slight adjustment in the height of spiral during erection. Thus the work of erection is simplified so that it is possible for any competent structural iron worker or mechanic to put up a fire escape.

Each wing is connected with adjoining wing by means of four stove bolts passing through flanges running the width of the slideway; these longitudinal flanges add greatly to the strength of the slideway. (G-G) In the same manner, wings and guard rail are joined. (E-E)

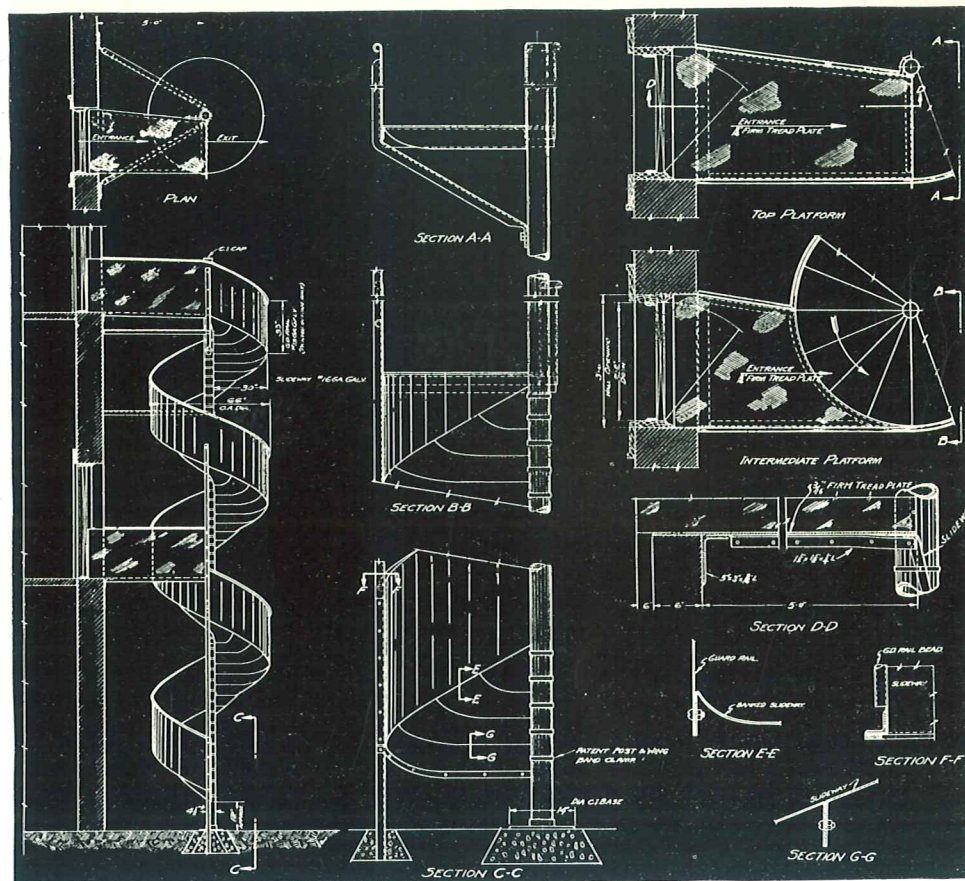
This method of making all connections through flanges underneath the slideway presents a perfectly smooth sliding surface, entirely free from rivets, bolt heads or other projections.

Thread: Right or left hand, as desired.

Pitch: 6, 7, 8 or 9-foot drop per round, or any combination to meet conditions.

Guardrail—Material: No. 16 gauge galvanized steel; 33 inches high; upper edge reinforced by 5/8 inch rolled bead. (F-F) This guardrail is attached to the outside flanges of the wings by means of stove bolts. (E-E) Guard is painted both inside and outside.

Platforms—Material: 3/16 inch "firm-tread" steel plate. Platforms are bracketed to center post. (A-A) Exit to platforms from building through outward swing-



Construction Details for Typical Standard Escape

ing doors. (Door openings and doors to be provided by purchaser.)

Foundations—Material: Concrete. Both center post and terminal brace rest upon these concrete bases; the entire weight of the structure is carried by the footings, none by wall of building. (Concrete bases to be provided by purchaser.)

Standard Enclosed Type Spiral Slide Fire Escape

Specifications for the enclosed type fire escape are similar to the open type with the exception that a complete circular housing of galvanized steel, the first 18 inches of which is 12 Gauge, the next 6 inches 14 Gauge and the remainder 16 Gauge steel, reinforced with angle iron rings, is furnished in place of guardrail. The enclosed type of escape is also provided with a cone hood; entrance housings with sheet metal doors; and exit slide and door fitted with foot-operated release latch.



Entrance Platforms

The solid, safety-tread entrance platforms are at floor level and are reached by merely walking through outward swinging doors. Two entrances to the fire escape may be required for adjoining rooms. Both single and double entrance platform construction is illustrated on this page.

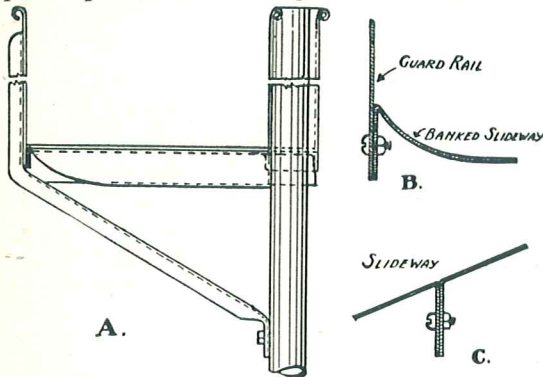
Platforms and slideway have high steel guards to protect the descending passengers from flame and smoke.

The Slideway

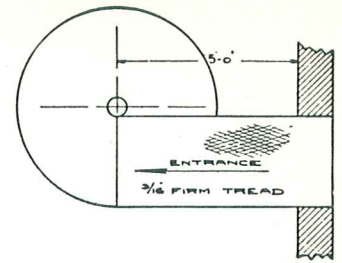
The wings, or segments, composing the slideway are first shaped to spiral form in a great power press, then the edges are bent downward like flanges. These flanges are bolted together underneath the slideway so that there are no bolt or rivet heads to work loose on its surface and tear the clothing or injure the body. In the same manner the wings are fastened to the guard and center post. Wings are made of galvanized steel, which is rustproof and thus insures a bright, smooth sliding surface.

The slideway is banked to conform to the body and prevents the passenger from being thrown against the guard by the momentum of descent.

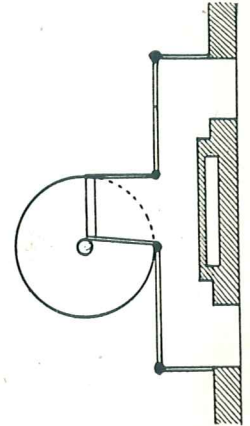
Framework and guards are painted and with occasional repainting will remain in perfect condition for many years.



A Bracket Supporting Entrance Platform
B Method of Joining Guard to Slideway
C Method of Joining Flanged Wings



Single Entrance Platform



Double Entrance Platform

Buildings on which Standard Spiral Fire Escapes Have Been Erected.

SCHOOLS

Milwaukee Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
San Diego City Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	San Diego, California
Clinton Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Clinton, Illinois
Laurinburg Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Laurinburg, North Carolina
DeKalb Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	DeKalb, Illinois
Okmulgee Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Okmulgee, Oklahoma
England Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	England, Arkansas
Selma Union High School,	-	-	-	-	-	Selma, California
Julesburg Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Julesburg, Colorado
Monroe Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Monroe, Louisiana
Chittenango School,	-	-	-	-	-	Chittenango, New York
Klamath Falls Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Klamath Falls, Oregon
Stadium High School,	-	-	-	-	-	Tacoma, Washington
Hardin Public Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	Hardin, Missouri
Morcenci School,	-	-	-	-	-	Morcenci, Arizona
Fort Madison Public School,	-	-	-	-	-	Fort Madison, Iowa
Hermansville School,	-	-	-	-	-	Hermansville, Michigan
Independent School District No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	International Falls, Minnesota
Mount Pleasant School,	-	-	-	-	-	Mount Pleasant, Utah
Hammond School,	-	-	-	-	-	Hammond, Indiana
Buhl Public School,	-	-	-	-	-	Buhl, Idaho

and many others.

HOSPITALS

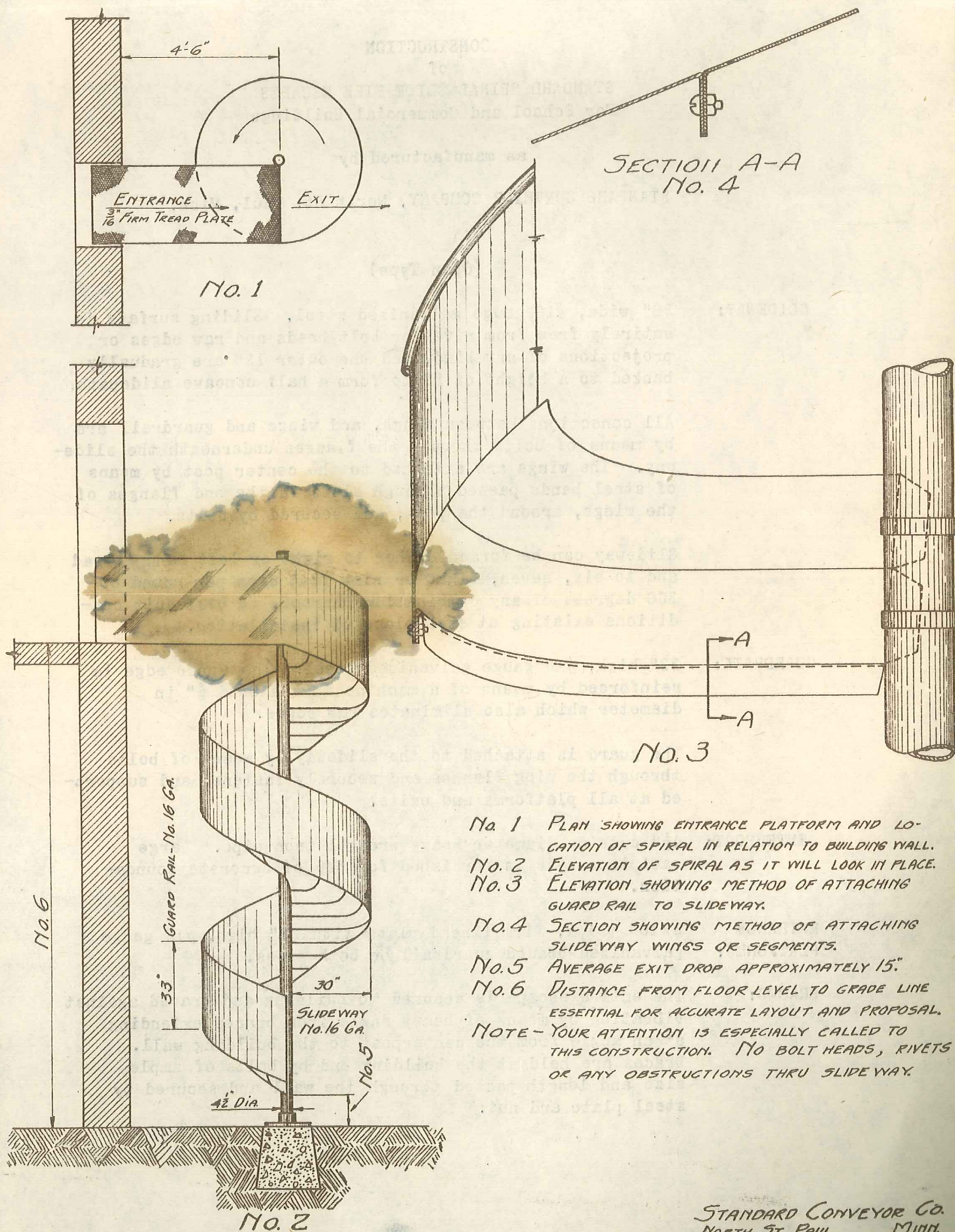
The Dalles Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	The Dalles, Oregon
St. Marys Infant and Maternity Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	Syracuse, N. Y.
Sacred Heart Hospital, Nurses Home,	-	-	-	-	-	Spokane, Washington
Providence Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	El Paso, Texas
San Bernardino Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	San Bernardino, California

STANDARD

CONVEYOR COMPANY

North St. Paul, Minn.

Manufacturers of Conveying Machinery and Equipment



CONSTRUCTION
of
STANDARD SPIRAL SLIDE FIRE ESCAPES
For School and Commercial Buildings

as manufactured by

STANDARD CONVEYOR COMPANY, North St. Paul, Minn.

(Open Type)

SLIDEWAY: 30" wide, #16 gauge galvanized steel, Sliding surface is entirely free from rivet or bolt heads and raw edges or projections of any kind, and the outer 12" are gradually banked to a height of 5" to form a half concave slidepath.

All connections between wings, and wings and guardrail are by means of bolts through the flanges underneath the slide-way. The wings are attached to the center post by means of steel bands passed through slots in the end flanges of the wings, around the post, and secured by bolts.

Slideway can be formed either to right or left hand thread and to six, seven, eight or nine foot drop per round of 360 degrees of any combination thereof, to best suit conditions existing at each place of installation.

GUARDRAIL: 33" high, #16 gauge galvanized steel. The upper edge is reinforced by means of a machine turned bead $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter which also eliminates raw edges.

The guard is attached to the slideway by means of bolts through the wing flanges and securely fastened and supported at all platforms and exits.

CENTERPOST: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " outside diameter heavy wrought iron pipe. Large cast iron base is furnished for top of concrete foundation.

ENTRANCE
PLATFORMS: 3/16" thick, firm thread plate with 33" high, #16 gauge galvanized beaded guardrail on both sides.

BRACES: The entire escape is secured to building and braced against vibration by means of heavy angle iron braces extending at an angle from the centerpost to the building wall. Braces are held at the building end by bolts of ample size and length passed through the wall and secured by steel plate and nut.